THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

UBLISHED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, Jr., *Editor and Proprietor.*

Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.

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Saturday, October 4, 1834.

SALISBURY
Female Seminary.

HE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RESUMED ON THE 1st of OCTOBER.

THE price of Tuition per session, (5 months,) is $10 50—Drawing and Painting, $10—Music, 0—payable in advance.

BENJ: COTTRELL,
Salisbury, Aug. 9, 1834. Principal.

Mills and Land for Sale.

The Subscriber, intending to move, offers for sale,

A Good Tract of Land,

n Hunting Creek, in the County of Iredell, about 18 miles northeast of Statesville. There are

About 250 Acres

In the Tract, and on the premises are a good

Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, & Cotton-Gin,

together with a new unfinished
FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE
and Out-Houses.

The situation is healthy, and the water excellent. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as it presumed that any one wishing to purchase such luable property would wish to see it for himself fore trading.

☞ The terms can be ascertained by directing letter to the Subscriber, at County-Line Post Office, Rowan County.

WARNER BROWN.
September 20, 1834. 3m*

Eligible Situations
For Farmers, Stores, Private Residences, &c.,
FOR SALE.

Intending to remove to the West, I will dispose of the following PROPERTY, consisting of

Lands in Lincoln County,
AND
Lots in Lincolnton,
—TO WIT:—

A Plantation, containing **264 Acres,** on the waters of Clark's Creek, 8 or 9 miles north of Lincolnton, a good proportion under cultivation; including a
DWELLING-HOUSE
and other out-houses, a fine
ORCHARD, &c.

The Land is not inferior to any in the County, and is situated in a good neighborhood for a Store.

—ALSO—
THREE TRACTS,
Adjoining the above——one of **200,** one of **159,** and the other of **130 ACRES:**
TWO OF WHICH HAVE
DWELLING-HOUSES.
All the above tracts have a fine proportion of meadow, bottom, and upland. They will be sold separate or together.

—ALSO—
ANOTHER TRACT,
About two miles from the above, on the waters of Allen's Creek,
Containing 150 Acres,
Principally well timbered with Pine, and would be a desirable appendage to either or all of the above farming Lands.

—ALSO—
THE PLANTATION
Whereon I now live, about half a mile from Lincolnton, on the South Fork of Catawba, containing
Upwards of 300 Acres.
This tract is beautifully situated, being nearly surrounded by the river, and in view of the village. From the nature of the soil, and the situation, this plantation produces equally well in a wet or a dry season. It is improved with
A Comfortable DWELLING,
Out-Houses, Barns, Cribs, Stables, &c.;
A Distillery on an improved plan;
A first rate **Tan-Yard,** &c.

—ALSO—
About 600 Acres,
On Indian Creek, nine or ten miles from Lincolnton, on the Morganton road, including a good shoal for a Saw-Mill or other Machinery. This Tract will afford a large quantity of Meadow and Arable Land, and a good range for cattle, hogs, sheep, &c.

—ALSO—
A SMALL TRACT,
About one and a half miles east of Lincolnton—part under cultivation, and part woodland.

—ALSO—
Six Lots in Lincolnton,
TO WIT:

Lot No. 1, Northeast Square——decidedly the best situation in the place for business, being immediately in front of the Courthouse, on the corner of Main Street and Public Square—includes a DWELLING and Out-Houses, a STORE-HOUSE, several SHOPS, OFFICES, &c. &c., which bring in a handsome yearly rent:

LOT No. 15, back of and near to the above:

Lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, in the South-west Square—all in good fence, and under cultivation.

☞ By applying to me, or my son JOHN D. HOKE, at Lincolnton, the terms can be known—they will be made easy.

DANIEL HOKE.
Lincolnton, September 20, 1834. 3t

Poetic Recess

"Thy strains, O Poesy! shall never die,
While man can feel, or Music charm the sky;
"O'er thee the sacred victory can gain,
"And time assails thy feeblest works in vain."

From the American Traveller.

TIME.

Chide not the lingering hours of life,
Its toils will soon be o'er;
Its schemes of glory and of strife,
Its dreams with disappointments rife,
Will vex the heart no more—
And yet the very souls that grieve
A moment's weary track;
Perhaps in after years would give
A world—to win it back.

Chide not the lingering lapse of Time
Nor count its moments dull;
For soon the bell, with mournful chime,
Will waft the spirit to a clime
More bright and beautiful—
A land where grief will never fling
Its darkness on the soul;
Where faith and hope shall gladly wing
Their path without control.

Chide not Time's slow and silent hours,
Though heavy they may seem;
The past hath sought oblivion's shores—
The present, which alone is ours,
Is passing like a dream;
And they who scarcely heed its track,
Or wish its course more fast,
With fruitless prayer may yet call back
One moment of the past.

Chide not a moment's weary flight,
Too soon it speeds away;
And nearer brings the hour of night—
And dimmer makes the feeble sight—
Then work while yet 'tis day!
Thus shall Life's morning ray depart,
Without one vain regret,
And death steal gladly on the heart,
When Life's bright sun hath set.

If I had thought thou could'st have died,
I might have wept for thee;
But I forgot, when by thy side,
That thou could'st mortal be;
It never through my mind had pass'd
The time would e'er be o'er,
And I on thee should look my last,
And thou should'st smile no more!

And still upon that face I look,
And think 't will smile again;
And still the thought I will not brook,
That I must look in vain!
But when I speak thou dost not say
What thou ne'er left unsaid;
And now I feel as well I may,
Sweet Mary! thou art dead!

If thou would'st stay, e'en as thou art,
All cold and all serene—
I still might press thy silent heart,
And where thy smiles have been!
While e'en thy chill, bleak corse, I have,
Thou seemest still mine own;
But there I lay thee in thy grave—
And I am now alone!

I do not think, where'er thou art,
Thou hast forgotten me;
And I perhaps may soothe this heart
In thinking too of thee;
Yes, there was round thee such a dawn
Of light ne'er seen before,
As fancy never could have drawn,
And never could restore.

VARIETY.

THE ASSASSIN OF SMOLENSKO.

The following dreadful event lately occurred in the neighborhood of Smolensko, in Russia. The owner of a lonely cottage being out on the chase, a beggar, to all appearance old and weak, entered in at noon-day, and asked alms of the woman who was at home with only her two young children. The kind-hearted woman invites him to rest himself, while she goes out to get something for him to eat and drink. After the beggar had satisfied his hunger, he, to the no small astonishment of the woman, assumed a different language, and with a threatening voice, demanded the money, which he knew, he said, her husband had in the house. The wretch rushing on her with a large bread-knife to force her to acknowledge where it was deposited, she declared herself ready to give him what money she had, and for this purpose mounted a ladder to a trap door leading to the loft above. As soon as she had mounted, she drew up the ladder after her, so that it was impossible for him to get at her. Finding that she disregarded his menaces, he seized the two children, and swore he would either kill or maim them, if she did not immediately come down and deliver him the money as she had promised. The woman, however, remained in the loft, and endeavored to force a hole through the thatch and call for help. While she was thus employed, the monster cut off the childrens' ears and noses; and at last killed the poor maimed innocents, scornfully proclaiming to the mother the murder he had committed. The latter having, with great exertions, made a hole in the roof, called aloud for help. Her cries were heard by an officer who was passing by in an open carriage, who sent his servant (while he remained sitting in the carriage) to inquire what was the matter. The servant hastened to the spot, but on entering the cottage was met by the murderer, who plunged the knife in his heart, so that he fell and expired without a groan. The officer, surprised at his delay, went himself to the cottage, where, perceiving the horrid scene, he attempted to stop the flight of the murderer, and with his sabre cut off all the fingers of his right hand, but was not able to hinder him from embracing the opportunity to escape through the door as it stood open. The woman had, while all this was passing, made her way through the roof, and run to the village, which was at a pretty considerable distance, to fetch assistance.

Meanwhile the husband, on his way home, meets the blood-stained murderer, whom he recognizes as the beggar who frequents that part of the country. The hypocrite concealing his fears under affected lamentations, held up his mutilated hand, saying: "Make haste! there is in your house a murderer, an officer, who has killed your children, and likewise a man who attempted to defend them, and from whom I have narrowly escaped in the condition you see." The terrified countryman, while the atrocious villain hastens to escape, flies, with his loaded gun in his hand, to his cottage, perceives through the open door the officer and the bloody corpses of his children, takes him of course for the murderer, levels his piece, and shoots him dead on the spot! The wife coming up with the villagers, hears the shot, sees the officer fall, utters a piercing cry, and exclaims: "What have you done! You have killed our deliverer—not he, but the beggar, is the murderer of our children!" The husband, whose whole fame is shaken by the horror of the scene, and still more by his own rash deed, stands a few moments petrified and motionless, falls back in a fit, and expires!

SNUFF-TAKING.

Snuff-taking is an old custom; yet if we came suddenly upon it in a foreign country, it would make us split our sides with laughter. A grave gentleman takes a little casket out of his pocket, puts a finger and thumb in, brings away a pinch of a sort of powder, and then, with the most serious air possible, as if he was doing one of the most important actions of his life, (for even with the most indifferent snuff-takers there is a certain look of importance,) proceeds to thrust, and keep thrusting it, at his nose! after which, he shakes his head, or his waistcoat, or his nose itself, or all three, in a the style of a man who has done his duty, and satisfied the most serious claims to his well-being. It is curious to see the various modes in which people take snuff. Some do it by little fits and starts, and get over the thing quickly. These are epigrammatic snuff-takers, who come to the point as fast as possible, and to whom the pungency is every thing. They generally use a sharp and severe snuff, a sort of essence of pins' points. Others are all urbanity and polished demeanor; they value the style as much as the sensation, and offer the box around them, as much out of dignity as benevolence. Some take snuff irritably, others bashfully, others in a manner dry as the snuff itself, generally with an economy of the vegetable; others with a luxuriance of gesture and lavishness of supply that announces a moister article, and sheds its superfluous honors over neckcloth and coat. Dr. Johnson's was probably a snuff of this kind. He used to take it out of the waistcoat pocket, instead of a box. There is a species of long-armed snuff-taker, who performs the operation, ending with a sudden activity. He puts his head on one side; then stretches forth his arm, with a pinch in hand; then brings round his hand, as a snuff-taking elephant would his trunk; and finally, shakes snuff and nose together, in a sudden vehemence of convulsion. His eyebrows all the while are lifted up, as if to make the more room for the onset; and when he has ended he draws back to his perpendicular, and generally proclaims the victory he has won over the insipidity of the previous moment by a snuff and a great "Hah!"—*Leigh Hunt's Journal.*

"*Up to Snuff.*"—A volume of Italian Poems lately received in the British Metropolis, furnishes fine amusement for the learned wits. Leigh Hunt has shown himself up to snuff in giving a merry interpretation to some of these effusions. The following is a free translation of the lines on Sneezing:

What a moment! What a doubt!
All my nose, inside and out,
All my thrilling, tickling, caustic,
Pyramid rhinocerostic,
Wants to sneeze, and cannot do it!
Now it yearns me, thrills me, stings me,
Now with rapturous torment wrings me,
Now, says Sneeze, "you fool, get through it."
Shee—Shee—Oh, 'tis most del-*ishi*
Ishi—Ishi—most del-*ishi*
(Hang it! I shall sneeze till spring.)
Snuff's a most delicious thing.

How to sleep comfortably.—Man is more the child of habit than any other creature, and the study of it is curious and interesting. I knew a man Adam Neil, who went to Edinburg as an apprentice to an apothecary, and his circumstances compelling him to take the cheapest lodgings he could get, he took a room over a smith's, which no other person would take, at two shillings a week; but what with the continual pelting of the smithy, and the roar of the bellows and fire, poor Neil could get no sleep, nor, when his landlady or any other body entered the room, hear a word they said; and in consequence, he got a habit of speaking so loud, that even in the shop his voice was heard through all the street. Every night and morning poor Neil cursed the smithy, and his greatest ambition on earth was to be enabled to change his lodgings. He got at length a superior situation, and the first thing he did was to change his lodgings, and take two elegant rooms in Richmond-place, after having occupied his old room for more than eleven years. But the eternal clink of the smithy was wanting, and not one wink could Adam Neil sleep in his new lodgings. For seven nights he declared, in my hearing, that he did not sleep seven minutes. He said he sometimes swore unto himself; but sleep had utterly departed from his eyes; so that on the eighth day he was obliged to go and beg his old lodgings back again, and there he still remained when I knew him, a rich, hearty, jovial, loud speaking old fellow.—*Ettrick Shepherd.*

Cheap Antidote.—There is not a house in the country that does not contain a certain remedy for poisoning, if instantly administered. It is nothing more than two tea-spoonfuls of made mustard, mixed in warm water. It acts as an instantaneous emetic.—Making this simple antidote known, may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely death.—*New-England Farmer.*

[*Extract from "The Philosophy of Sleep," by R. Mackmish.*]

There is a strong analogy between dreaming and insanity. Dr. Abercrombie defines the difference between the two states to be, that in the latter the erroneous impression, being permanent, affects the conduct; whereas in dreaming, no influence on the conduct is produced, because the vision is dissipated on awaking. This definition is nearly, but not wholly correct; for in somnambulism and sleep-talking, the conduct is influenced by the prevailing dream. Dr. Rush has, with great shrewdness, remarked, that a dream may be considered as a transient paroxysm of delirum, and delirum as a permanent dream.

Man is not the only animal subject to dreaming. We have every reason to believe that many of the lower animals do the same. Horses neigh and rear, and dogs bark and growl, in their sleep. Probably, at such times, the remembrance of the chase or the combat was passing through the minds of these creatures; and they also not unfrequently manifest signs of fear, joy, playfulness, and almost every other passion.* Ruminating animals, such as the sheep and cow, dream less; but even they are sometimes so affected, especially at the period of rearing their young. The parrot is said to dream, and I should suppose some other birds do the same. Indeed the more intellectual the animal is, the more likely it is to be subject to dreaming.—Whether the fishes dream, it is impossible to conjecture: nor can it be guessed, with any thing like certainty, at what point in the scale of animal intellect the capability of dreaming ceases, although it is very certain there is such a point. I apprehend that dreaming is a much more general law than is commonly supposed, and that many animals dream which are never suspected of doing so.

Some men are said never to dream, and others only when their health is disordered: Dr. Beattie mentions a case of the latter description. For many years before his death, Dr. Reid had no consciousness of ever having dreamed; and Mr. Locke takes notice of a person who never did so till his twenty-sixth year, when he began to dream in consequence of having had a fever. It is not impossible, however, but that, in these cases, the individuals may have had dreams from the same age as other people, and under the same circumstances, although probably they were of so vague a nature, as to have soon faded away from the memory.

Dreams occur more frequently in the morning than in the early part of the night; a proof that the sleep is much more profound in the latter period than in the former. Towards morning, the faculties being refreshed by sleep, are more disposed to enter into activity: and this explains why, as we approach the hours of waking, our dreams are more fresh and vivid. Owing to the comparatively active state of the faculties, morning dreams are the more rational—whence the old adage, that such dreams are true.

Children dream almost from their birth; and if we may judge from what, on many occasions, they may endure during sleep, we must suppose that the visions which haunt their young minds are often of a very frightful kind. Children, from many causes, are more apt to have dreams of terror than adults. In the first place, they are peculiarly subto various diseases, such as teething, convulsions, and bowel complaints, those fertile sources of mental terror in sleep; and, in the second place, their minds are exceedingly susceptible of dread, in all its forms, and prone to be acted on by it, whatever shape it assumes. Many of the dreams experienced at this early period, leave an indelible impression on the mind. They are remembered in after years with feelings of pain; and, blending with the more delightful reminiscences of childhood, demonstrate that this era, which we are apt to consider one varied scene of sunshine and happiness, had, as well as future life, its shadows of melancholy, and was not untinged with hues of sorrow and care. The sleep of infancy, therefore, is far from being that ideal state of felicity which is commonly supposed. It is haunted with its own terrors, even more than that of adults; and, if many of the visions which people it are equally delightful, there can be little doubt that it is also tortured by dreams of a more painful character than often fall to the share of after life.

In health, when the mind is at ease, we seldom dream; and when we do so our visions are generally of a pleasing character. In disease, especially of the brain, liver, and stomach, dreams are both common and of a very distressing kind.

*"The stag-hounds, weary with the chase,
Lay stretched upon the rushy floor,
And urged in dreams the forest race
From Teviot stone to Eskdale moor."

There is a most admirable lesson contained in the following extract from Hannah More's Strictures on the modern system of female education:

Since then there is a season when the youthful must cease to be young, and the beautiful to excite admiration, to learn *how to grow old gracefully*, is perhaps one of the rarest and most valuable arts that can be taught to woman. And it must be confessed, it is a most severe trial for those women to lay down beauty, who have nothing else to lay up.

It is for this sober season of life that education should lay up its rich resources. However disregarded they may have been, they will be wanted now. When admirers fall away, and flatterers become mute, the mind will be driven back again upon the world with increased force. Yet, forgetting this, do we seem to educate our daughters for the transient period of youth, when it is to mature life we ought to advert? Do we not educate them for a crowd, forgetting they are to live at home?—for a crowd, and not for themselves?—for show, and not for use?—for time, and not for eternity?

Fashion's Change.—The London Court Journal says, the revived fashion of pockets on each side of ladies' dresses, is increasing in favor, and that dresses are every week made longer. They now nearly touch the ground.

BORROWING.

He does not work it right.

'Dick,' said a farmer the other day to an excellent crop of boys—'Dick, go and borrow neighbor Hobson's saw; we must make a harrow—the old one is worn out—we have not used it this two years, and Snarlface up yonder wont lend hisen any more. And you Ned, run down to Bill Hoppergallon's and get his inch chissel and mallet—and you Jack, line it up to uncle Zeb's and get his inch auger—and you little Josee, there's a good boy, heel it over to Squire Elymm's and ask him to lend me his wooden square and two foot rule—tell him I will send it right back.'

'Don't like to ask Squire Elymm agin for his square,' said little Josee, 'for he said last time I got it he would'nt lend it agin, for I never fetched it back.' 'Wont touch to stir an inch,' said hopeful Ned, 'for old Hoppergallop says I kept his chisel most a year last time I got it, and he had to come arter it and found it all dull'd up.'

'Yes,' said Dick, 'and Mr. Hobson says he wont lend me his saw any more, for I never bring it back without its all dull'd up—and he said the last time I borrow'd it, it cost him twenty-five cents to get it filed; and it makes my hair stand up when I think on't—he swore he would saw me in two, if ever I come arter it agin.'

'Yes,' said Jack, 'and uncle Zeb says some on us bored his inch auger on a nail, and about spoiled it the last time we had it—he grumbled like a dog with a sore head, and threatened to lick me if I brought it home so agin.'

'Well,' said the good man, 'what shall I do! the corn and potatoe ground must be harrowed—every body is planting—Snarlface says he won't lend hisen—what shall I do!'

'What shall I do!' echoed his better half, who had listened to the foregoing dialogue, as she was getting ready for breakfast—'what shall I do! eh—I'll tell you what to do; and it is what you ought to have done years ago—go and buy you a good set of augers, chissels, gouges, saw, square, &c. &c. and not stand there in a quandary while your neighbors are all busy about their planting, harrowing, &c. &c.' 'I say take a friend's advice and go directly and purchase such tools as are indispensably necessary for a farmer to have, and you will save yourself and neighbors much vexation and trouble.'

'Gogsblackely,' said the old man, muttering between his beard, and scratching his head with both hands—'Gogsblackely—that is the best piece of common sense I've heard this many a day, if 'tis spoken by a dairy woman, I'll do it, by hokey, this very day—'Jack I say Jack; where are you going?' 'Up to uncle Zebs arter the inch auger,'—'Come back Jack, I say come back. Dick, here put the old mare before the wagon, quick, in a minute:—and you, Ned, take care of the hogs: and you Jack, and little Josee, feed the oxen and drive the cows to pasture.'

The good man mounted his wagon, cocked up his hat behind, and away he went, and in a few minutes returned with a good set of tools, 'such as are indispensably necessary;' and before the sun went down he made a bran new harrow. The next day the boys harrowed the corn and potatoe ground ready for planting.

'*He now works it right.*'

Striking Coincidences.—Gibbon, who in his celebrated History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, has left an imperishable memorial of his enmity to the Gospel, purchased, in Switzerland, with profits of his works, a considerable estate. This property has now descended to a gentleman who, out of his rents, expends a large sum annually in spreading the Gospel.

Voltaire boasted that with one hand he would overthrow that edifice which required the hands of twelve apostles to build it up. The press which he employed at Ferney to print his blasphemies, is now actually employed at Geneva in printing the Holy Scriptures.

In the room in which Hume died, was held the first meeting for the formation of an Auxiliary Bible Society, at Edinburg.

Heaven described by a Kentucky Preacher.—It is well known that the Kentuckians consider no place in the world equal to Kentucky, or "Old Kentuck," as the phrase is. A preacher in that State, with most commendable skill, took advantage of this foible to recommend to his hearers the delights and enjoyments of heaven. In the first place he described its beauties and attractions by every mode almost that language could suggest, or poetry imagine. He decked it in all the colors of the rainbow; he made it a very paradise of shady walks and fragrant flowers; he described the occupations as forever delightful, and the pastimes as forever new. In short, he expended a whole dictionary of tropes and figures, to paint heaven in the most charming style. But there still remained one metaphor to cap the climax; and that he now brought forth: "In a word," said he, "my dear hearers, that you may have a full and perfect idea of heaven, I assure you IT IS A REAL KENTUCKY OF A PLACE.

Intense Study.—An instance of extraordinary application to study, under the most frightful circumstances, is recorded of a monk, during the reign of terror in France, who, with many more of the victims of liberalism, was sentenced to the guillotine. During the imprisonment, nothing could attract him from the avidity of his studies; and even at the place of execution, he continued to peruse his favorite author, unappalled by the scene of horror and bloodshed in which he was about to act. When it came to his turn to suffer, the executioner tapped him on the shoulder, and pointed to the fatal block. The monk raised his eyes, very quietly turned down the leaf of the book, and resigned himself to his terrible fate.

It is sometimes difficult to find a paragraph as short as this, and at the same time so useful.

POLITICAL.

From Mr. Ragnet's Journal of Political Economy.

THE SENATE.

Ever since Mr. Jackson declared war against the Senate, for refusing to confirm some of his appointments, and for standing up in defence of the Constitution and Laws, in opposition to his dictatorial will, his partizans all over the country, imbued with the genuine spirit of consolidation, have raised a hue and cry against this last remnant of our confederate system. True it is, that many professing devotion to the rights and sovereignty of the States, have joined in the crusade, through ignorance of the tendency of their measures; but the major part consist of those who have no fixed principles to govern them, and who are ready to applaud any course pursued by their leaders, which they consider calculated to retain in the hands of their party the power and patronage of the government. With these last, we would not pretend to reason. The man who is under the influence of the worship of his fellow man, is beyond the reach of argument, and can only be cured of his folly, or corruption, by a positive downfall. To the former, we would offer a few words of counsel, and would earnestly solicit them to reflect, for a moment, upon the result to which hostility against the Senate may ultimately lead.

At the time of the formation of the Federal Constitution, it is well known that the *strong government party* were desirous to do away with the State sovereignties, and to form what they termed "A National Government." Their design was to establish one splendid consolidated empire, making one people of thirteen separate bodies of people, and thus reducing the States, each of which had cautiously asserted its reservation of its freedom, sovereignty, and independence, to mere corporations. Against this scheme, the republican party most strenuously opposed themselves. They knew that liberty could only be preserved within small jurisdictions, and that one general code of laws could not possibly extend over a wide expanse of country, without infringing upon individual rights, more than would thirteen distinct codes of laws, adapted to the circumstances, habits, and feelings of the inhabitants of the different States respectively.—They therefore refused to unite in the formation of a government that would inevitably swallow up all the State sovereignties; and as one of the chief means of protection against such a catastrophe, insisted that each State, whether small or large, should be entitled to an equal representation in the Senatorial body. Had it not been for this provision, the government, though nominally federal, would have been virtually consolidated; for, had the representation in the Senate been proportioned, like that of the House of Representatives, to population, the small States would at once have lost their whole weight and influence, and would have been wholly insignificant when coming into conflict with the large ones. What would the States of Delaware and Rhode Island be, in comparison with Pennsylvania and New-York, if they had no more power in the Senate than they have in the House? Nay, what would even North and South Carolina, and Georgia be? More hewers of wood and drawers of water to the large States, who would trample them under foot, and rob and pillage them at pleasure.

And this is the institution that Mr. Jackson and his partisans are endeavouring to destroy. This is the body, at this moment offering the only guarantee for the sovereignty of the States, which men professing attachment to the rights of the States, are anxious to see overthrown. Sad indeed will be the day, if such a consummation can be achieved. Liberty might then hide her head, and flee for refuge to Turkey, Austria, or Russia, as better adapted to afford her shelter, than the hideous despotism that would be erected on our soil. We exhort, we earnestly exhort all who have been led astray by their party passions, in reference to this mighty question, to ponder well what we have said, and to withdraw their countenance from any scheme which has for its object the overthrow of the Senate. That body now stands as the bulwark to protect the people against Executive usurpation. It will some day be needed to protect the States from the power of a consolidated "National Government."

In order that it may appear that we have not conjured up an ideal object of attack, we subjoin the following article, which recently appeared in the organ of the Jackson party in Philadelphia.

From the Pennsylvanian.

THE UNITED STATES' SENATE NOT A DEMOCRATIC BODY.

In the Senate of the United States, one citizen of Delaware has the same influence as 1¼ of Mississippi, 1½ of Louisiana, 1¾ of Rhode Island, 2 of Missouri, 2¼ of Illinois, 3½ of Alabama, 4½ of South Carolina, 4¾ of New Hampshire, 4¾ of Vermont, 5 of Connecticut, 5 of Maryland, 5½ of Georgia, 5¾ of New Jersey, 5¾ of Indiana, 6¾ of Maine, 8¼ of North Carolina, 9 of Kentucky, 9½ of Tennessee, 10¼ of Massachusetts, 12 of Virginia, 18 of Ohio, 22½ of Pennsylvania, and 33¼ of New York.

The first sixteen States on the list are over represented, while Ohio is not half represented, Pennsylvania about one-third, and New York less than one-fourth.

One half the population of the United States is represented by thirty-nine Senators, while the other half is represented by only nine.

The twenty-four Senators representing the first twelve States, have only 2,158,274 constituents, while the twenty-four representing the last twelve, have 8,293,010—being nearly four to one.

The four Senators from New York and Pennsylvania, have upwards of one million more constituents than the twenty-four Senators who represent the first twelve States on the list, and constitute one half that body.

The two Senators from New York alone have more constituents than the twenty-two representing the first eleven States above named.

Such articles as this are designed to appeal to the prejudices of the ignorant. The small States are declared to be *over* represented, and the large ones to be *under* represented; whereas the truth is, that each State is represented precisely *according to the bargain*; and therefore one cannot be over, nor another *under*, represented. But do not these consolidationists in disguise, know that, in pursuing this course, they are biting a file? Do they not know that it is expressly declared, in the 5th Article of the Constitution, that "no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate," and that consequently no alteration of the Constitution, but by an unanimous vote of all the States, can break down this great preservative principle of State sovereignty? If they do not, it is high time for them to study the elements of the government which they seek to destroy, and not advocate a measure which could only be carried into effect by a *Revolution*. If that is their design, let them speak out like men, and own it.

From the Boston Courier.

FALSE ACCUSATION.

That portion of the citizens of the United States who, as being friends of the Constitution, and opposed to Executive usurpation, claim the title of Whigs, are denominated, by their opponents, the Bank party. Now, although many of the Whigs advocate the recharter of the present Bank of the United States, with modifications, still many of them are opposed to this renewal, and some of them wish no Bank of the United States at all. There is, no doubt, however, a large majority in favor of some National Bank; but this is not by any means the leading and characteristic trait of the party. The bank, having been the object of Gen. Jackson's hostility and injustice, has been defended and vindicated by the Whigs, at least so far as the charges against it were false and injurious; and, as having been created by the law, they have also claimed for it an exemption from such warfare as has been urged against it by one who is bound by oath to maintain the law. Thus far the Whigs have gone, and no further. The bank is a secondary object with them all; with some it is a matter of indifference; there are others who are opposed to it. Advocacy of *the* bank, or of any National Bank, cannot therefore, with any degree of propriety, be applied to the party.

There is another title given to the Whigs, which is as little appropriate; they are often called the old Federalists. This designation might as properly be applied to the Tories. Mr. Taney is an old federalist; Mr. McLane is an old federalist; and Mr. Potter, the Tory candidate for Congress in Rhode Island, is an old federalist. And who constitute the Whig party? Look at Connecticut. S. A. Foote, the present Governor, was a thorough Jeffersonian democrat, and was one of the chief instruments in overthrowing the federal dynasty in that State. He is now the Whig Governor; and the leading Jackson man of the State is a son of that sternest of all federalists, Oliver Ellsworth. The whigs now in Connecticut, who have a complete ascendancy, are the lineal heritors of the democratic sway which was acquired in that State about the year 1818. Mr. Sprague, too, of Maine, is a son of a staunch old democrat of Massachusetts, and is as truly, by education and practice, a republican, as was his father. And who stand at his side now, sustaining him against the assaults of the Jackson party? Not the federalists alone, but John Holmes, the veteran democrat, the advocate of the war, and William King, and many others of the Jefferson school.

We might extend these remarks, and show conclusively that the Whig party is not, with the slightest shadow of truth, identified with the federal party. Some of the old federalists are doubtless Whigs, and many of them also are now Tories. But the old questions which divided men into federalists and democrats are now at rest, and the old parties are broken up. New questions have arisen, new parties are formed, without reference to former distinctions. We therefore find federalist and democrat united, some under the Tory flag, and others beneath the Whig banner of liberty and law. The term federalist, then, in the signification properly attached to it, is no more applicable to the present Whig party than to the Tory party, nor indeed so much so, if we regard the analogy of principles.

POST-OFFICE CORRUPTION.

The Postmaster of the city of Philadelphia has published an address to the Public, of some length, admitting the fact of the sale of packages sent to his office from Washington, during the last session of Congress, under the frank of Col. Watmough, but denying any criminal intention, or party purpose, on the part of himself or his Clerks; thus disposing of packages which it appears the Post Office does not consider *as letters!*

"It is important to bear in mind, (says the Postmaster,) that all the public documents forwarded by various members to this office during the session, with but few exceptions, (and these occurred during the first two weeks after the supply commenced,) were *not sent or received as letters*. Those under the frank of Col. W. put away among the dead matter, (a part only of which were sold by Mr. Park) were not received as letters, so that no letters could have been sold by him. If they had been *stamped* and *received as letters*, they would so have been treated, and, instead of being cased until called for in the newspaper alphabet, they would have been put into the letter alphabet, and, at the expiration of the proper period, sent on to Washington. The law does not require the return of any other than *dead letters*. This is for the purpose of preserving any articles of value that may be found in them."

This is a curious affair, altogether, and the explanation of the Postmaster, though it extenuates somewhat the enormity of the offence, is by no means satisfactory. We hope the admitted practices of the Philadelphia Post Office are not to stand as a rule for the government of Post Offices generally. What would be thought of it, if the Postmaster-General were to issue an order to his ten thousand Deputies in these words: "You will consider all letters or packages franked by members of Congress in the same light as old newspapers, and, instead of delivering them, may let them accumulate in your office, until the end of the quarter, when they may be sold out by weight for waste paper?" Would not the Postmaster-General, issuing such an order, be thought a fit subject for a strait jacket?—Yet such an order would no more than cover, according to the Postmaster's own shewing, the case which has actually occurred at the Philadelphia Office.—*National Intelligencer.*

LISTEN TO JEFFERSON.

Every one knows that our expenses have been doubled during the administration of Jackson. Every one knows that MILLIONS ON MILLIONS of the poor man's money are every year expended to corrupt and enslave the people. Every one knows that the post office has borrowed immense sums without authority, and is now BANKRUPT. Where will all this end? What will become of us if these dreadful abuses are endured? Listen to Jefferson.—Revere the advice of the sacred shade of the sage of Monticello.—*Phil. Intel.*

"To preserve our independence, we must not let our rulers load us with enormous debt; we must make our election between ECONOMY and LIBERTY, or PROFUSION and SERVITUDE—if we run into such corruptions, we must soon be taxed for our MEAT and for our DRINK, our labors and our amusements, and we will be obliged to labor 16 hours in the 24, and give the earnings of 15 of those to the government to pay their DEBTS—and the 16th being insufficient to afford us BREAD, we must live on OATMEAL and POTATOES, have no time to think, or call the sub-managers of our government to an account, but be glad to obtain subsistence by hiring ourselves to rivet their chains on the necks of our fellow sufferers. Let then the people, while they have liberty, beware of the acts and tricks of those in power."

"OUR SITUATION IS DIFFICULT."—*Rich. Enq.*

The last Richmond Enquirer devotes a considerable portion of its columns to an explanation of its relations with Mr. Stevenson and the Kitchen Cabinet. Out of the whole article, we find but one remark that we are willing to give much credence to, and it is that which forms the heading to this paragraph.

The difficulty of the political situation of the Enquirer, is easily to be accounted for. If there ever was an inconsistent, incoherent rhapsodist, it is the venerable *Nous Verrons*. His whole soul appears to be engaged in the diplomacy of parties, rather than the actual relations of the belligerents. Mr. Ritchie can read a fine lecture on independence of character, after having had for a long period of years the State printing of Virginia. He can talk volubly about the rights of the States, while he openly supports the great projector of consolidation. He once said Jackson's election would be a curse to the country, and Jackson said of him he was the greatest coundrel in the United States. Yet these worthies go hand in hand together in the abominations of the day, and are now lion and lamb, lying down together on every occasion.

Mr. Ritchie declared he would never support Mr. Van Buren even for Vice President, and he now seeks to transfer Virginia to the stipulated success of the "curse of the nation." No wonder he exclaims that his "situation is difficult;" he may go a little farther and adopt the grammar, as well as the politics of his new favorite, and say "our sufferings is intolerable!"—*Alb. Dai. Advertiser.*

The United States Telegraph desires to see Cobbet's abuse of Gen. Washington, and his abuse of that true revolutionary patriot, Governor McKean, of Pennsylvania, of Dr. Rush, of Mr. Jefferson, of Democracy, of Republicans and Republicanism, all placed side by side with his fulsome adulations of General Jackson. This is desirable. The best of the matter is, that Cobbet has never repented of any of his malignant attacks, except those on Tom Paine. The man who dug up Paine's bones, *from a reverence to his character*, very naturally sees a knave in Washington, and a demi-god in Jackson.—*Boston Atlas.*

WAGERS ON ELECTIONS.

There is nothing more destructive, says the Cincinnati Gazette, to the elective franchise, than the practice of betting on the result of elections. The direct tendency of this practice is to convert the highest privilege of a free citizen, the choice of his law makers and executive officers, into a sordid sense of gambling. It is a mistake to suppose these bets are made in earnestness of feeling, with a single view to maintain the prospects of a candidate. Although this is sometimes the case, the more general object is to make money. The consequence can be nothing less than to tempt those who bet to engage in unfair jockeying to insure the winning of their bets. The desire of pecuniary gain, and the apprehension of pecuniary loss, supercede all regard for the public good. Bribery, perjury, falsehood, deception in all its varied forms, are employed without scruple. An election canvass, instead of exhibiting the healthful vigorous efforts of intellect and intelligence, of bold and manly independence, presents chiefly the disgusting spectacle of imposition and subserviency, fraud and meanness, of violence and outrage, of all which, the prevalence may justly be traced to betting upon elections.

It is often openly proposed to grade a series of bets, so as to create a common interest in various results. These propositions proceed from associations of individuals, whose interest and agency are severally unknown. When the bets are made, the interested parties on both sides take measures accordingly. They become judges of elections, challengers at the polls, committees of vigilance, and, while apparently laboring in a common cause, are in fact exerting themselves to aid their own private interest, which, not unfrequently, can only be effected by betraying the cause they ostensibly support. There is no practice in which our citizens so openly engage, that is so corrupt, so debasing, or which operates so deleteriously upon the institutions of the country.—There is no practice that calls so loudly for reprobation. We ask our feliow citizens to reflect seriously upon it.

"Go home and go to work," said Gen. Jackson to the Whig Committees. They took him at his word, and the fruits of their labors have been manifested at every election which has since taken place.

As we expected, says the Alexandria Gazette, the batteries of the Administration have opened upon Mr. McLane, the late Secretary of State. He is accused, in the Pennsylvanian, of intriguing for the Presidentship. Mr. McLane, before long, will be villainously abused. We have all along anticipated the commencement of hostilities. And why should he be spared, more than Ingham, Branch, Berrien, Calhoun, Archer, McDuffie, and every other prominent man who has quitted "the party" in *disgust*.

Trouble in the Wigwam.—Letters from Nashville, says the Louisville Journal, state that the President is about to hasten back to Washington. Report says, that the cause of his abrupt return is a sudden breaking out of hostilities between Mr. Forsyth and the Kitchen Department. Nothing but the angry voice of the roaring lion can hush the barking and the caterwauling of the animals of low degree.

Tennessee Oath.—The Tennessee Convention, which has been a long time in session, for the purpose of remodelling the Constitution of that State, had considerable difficulty in settling the phraseology of the oath to be taken by the members of the Legislature. A great variety of forms were offered by various members, and among others the follwing by Mr. M'Kinny. It was rejected, we believe, but we are of opinion it comes nearer than any other form to the course followed by a great many members of the Legislative bodies, and that it might be taken with less risque of violation than the ordinary oath.——"I A. B. do solemnly swear that, as a member of this General Assembly, I will in the first place do the best I can for myself—in the second place, for my friends—and in the third place for the State of Tennessee.—*N. Y. Cour.*

FIAT JUSTITIA. RUAT COELUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday, October 4, 1834.

☞ The newspapers throughout the State are crowded with advertisements of "land for sale:" but this is not all—every court-house and mill-house door is stuck all over with more economical notices of the same description.

Who, that has a spark of State pride, or feels a single throb of generous attachment to the scenes of his youth, and for the depository of the dear and venerated remains of departed friends, can view, without emotion, these and many other indications of premature declension in North Carolina?

It is a melancholy subject, and peculiarly so at this season of the year, when the periodical decay of the vegetable world, now not more regular in its recurrence than the tide of emigration, naturally induces a feeling of depression.

We are constrained to ask, once more, Will the State do nothing to exempt her citizens from the dire necessity of migrating? For it *is necessity*, not *choice*, that urges a great portion to break asunder some of the strongest ties of this world, and leave their native fields, in search of more comfortable homes, it may be, in the unexplored wilderness.

It can be obviated, in a great measure, by an enlightened policy. A liberal and prudent system of Internal Improvement would do much to check emigration: to stay it altogether, we admit to be impossible.

There are a few facts, and principles, entirely overlooked by those who argue differently. Some suppose that the seasons are generally worse here than in the new countries: this is surely an error: they are irregular every where. The seasons are comparatively as good in North Carolina now as they ever were, probably; but the land—it is the soil that has changed. It has become impoverished by constant and ungenerous tilth, insomuch that, in ordinary seasons, but a small surplus over a support is left for market; while, in seasons of drought, a bare subsistence is derived from husbandry. The consequence is, that extraordinary labor and management are necessary even to make a sufficiency; and, when a little surplus *is* made, the expense of getting it to market sinks the profits.

If the soil were, as once it was, capable always of yielding something for market, farmers would put up with a moderate annual addition to their means, rather than break up from their comfortable homes, rendered dear by habits and associations, and submit to the privations and troubles incident to a new settlement.

Although, therefore, a system of Internal Improvement could not affect the seasons, it would stimulate husbandry, by affording easy and cheap means of getting its products to market; and hence we might hope to see much of the soil that is now impoverished restored to fertility and cultivation, by a contented and useful yeomanry.

We hope, at any rate, that a contrary opinion will no longer prevent the State Legislature from making an effort. The object is one of sufficient importance, as we think, to justify an experiment. Let it be tried: and, should it unhappily fail, which we cannot be persuaded to believe, then the present generation will at least have the consolation of knowing that they were not in fault.

The rage, if we may so call it, for emigrating, has become absolutely sympathetic, if not contagious. In some settlements, the few who seem least inclined to move are actually driven away, sometimes, by a feeling of loneliness that comes over them at the departure of their old friends; and many a warm-hearted neighbor, and useful citizen, joins reluctantly in the mournful procession of "movers," while

"*Remembrance wakes, with all her busy train,*
"*Swells at his breast, and turns the past to pain.*"

"*The difference.*—An editor some time since offered a reward of One Thousand Dollars to any person who would find a difference between the Tories of '76 and the Whigs of '34. A lady claims the reward, having found the distinction to be this: the Tories of '76 wore short breeches, and the Whigs of '34 wear pantaloons. Although we do not subscribe fully to this definition, we do to the humor of the joke. If any one were to ask the difference between calling a Jackass a Nightingale, and giving the name of Whig to the Federal party, we should say it was very little indeed.

The Federal party would have heretofore considered the name of Whig a disgrace. It has always conveyed to the mind a jacobinical regard for the people, altogether inconsistent with the aristocratical notions of the Federal leaders. We do not pretend to say that aristocratic is applicable to the Federalists as a party, or to deny that we have aristocrats in the republican ranks, who play many "fantastic tricks before high heaven." But we do say, and no truth can contradict it, that the policy and principles of the republican party have always tended to exalt the people, while those of the Federalists have tended to a government more "splendid," (as Mr. Jones would say,) and more energetic than our present system. It is certain that all the tories of the revolution, to a man, attached themselves to the Federal party—it is also certain that all the advocates of monarchy, native and foreign, have ever been its friends; and further, that the Hartford Convention treason, and Nullification treason, have both taken shelter under the shadow of its wing.

That the leading federalists erred in supposing that the present government contained within itself the elements of speedy dissolution, is by no means certain. The forbearance of its character has already permitted an overt act of treason by a State, within its jurisdiction, and the essential wrong of permitting treason to be spoken in its Senate—the assassin has brandished his dagger and menaced the blow—but whether unprincipled ambition will ever be able to delude the people, in sufficient numbers to subvert the government, is a problem yet unsolved. That Hamilton and other great Federal leaders foresaw and dreaded the present crisis, is highly probable. That the conservative principles they might have wished to adopt, were conceived in the spirit of patriotism, and cherished by a love of country, cannot be doubted; and it was their misfortune that others associated themselves with them, who desired to go much further in the extension of those principles, than was consistent with republican liberty.

The word "Tory" was never applicable to the Federal party, for they were never, as such, desirous of establishing a monarchy, and of promoting an Union of Church and State; but, unfortunately for them, all the monarchists and tories, and all the tory religionists, both priests and people, were united to their party—so if the word Tory must be applied in the present day to any party, the Federal party have the best claim to it. The electioneering trick of branding the Republicans with the name of "Tory," by the Federalists, is entirely inconsistent with the ancient candor of that class of politicians; and is a vulgar bandying, on which the Hamiltons, the Jays, and the Pickerings, of former times, would have looked with disgust. The trick, however, will deceive no intelligent man in the Union.

☞ The above is taken from the Wilmington "People's Press:" it is unnecessary to say to what party the *Editor* belongs, for the flesh-marks—we do not mean the flesh *fork* marks—are too plainly visible to leave any doubt on that score.

We shall pass over the exquisite wit of the first paragraph, and come at once to the logic of the essay.

The Editor says "the Federal party would have heretofore considered the name of 'Whig' a disgrace."—Now, the Federal party will hardly thank him for this gratuitous assertion, which implies either that there is something intrinsically disgraceful in *Whigism*, or that the Federal party gloried in *Toryism*, which is the bare relative of Whigism. We cannot tell, from his essay, which construction he desires to be put upon his proposition; but, under either of them, it would be (speaking logically, for we do not intend to be uncourteous) false, and ridiculous. We shall not stop here to give the origin and meaning of the words whig and tory: in our last we published two articles sufficiently clear upon those subjects, and it is notorious, even to those who never heard of their origin, that Whig has always been esteemed, in this country, by the friends of popular rights, a term of enviable distinction, and Tory a term of deep reproach.

But we have said it is not true now, nor has it ever been, that the Federalists *as a party* considered the name of Whig a disgrace. It would uselessly consume too much space to mention all the distinguished Federalists, if we could recollect them, who fought under the Whig banner of our Revolution, against the Tories, who "played many fantastic tricks before high heaven" in favor of the same doctrines—namely, royal prerogative, and unlimited submission—that now distinguish the followers of our unanointed King. The Editor has himself mentioned three venerated names of this description; but in connection with them he has asserted another fact impossible to be proven; for the "Hamiltons, the Jays, and the Pickerings," although they were all accomplished gentlemen, surely were not "disgusted" at hearing their *recreant* countrymen called *Tories*.

The Editor evidently wishes, agreeably to the tactics of the Van Buren school, to present a false issue. He wishes to make it appear that the Whigs are all Federalists, and the Tories all Republicans; and then assumes that all who support the President's measures are Republicans, while those who oppose them are Federalists. But such reasoning won't answer his purpose. A *Federalist may* be a good *Whig*; but it is impossible for a Tory to be a *true Republican*. The Federalists were in favor of a strong General Government, with its powers *distributed among the different departments*: the Republicans were in favor of the same, except that *they* contended for a reservation of more powers to the *States* than the Federalists thought expedient. But the Tories always advocated, in England and in this country, the extension of the Executive's powers and prerogatives, and consequently the diminution of the people's rights, as exercised through their delegated agents.

Considering these the true distinctions between the parties, we think that those State Rights Republicans who call the President a Federalist, do injustice to the Federal party, and at the same time are too lenient towards the President.—Because he has gone far beyond the Federalists in assuming some powers that belong to Congress, and others that were never delegated to his office, nor to Congress, nor to any other department of the General Government.

But the Editor of the Press acknowledges that he is not sure but the Federalists were right in *their views* as to the distribution of power. Why, then, does he not cease to heap calumny upon them by associating them with "Tories, Monarchists, and traitors"!! Really, Federalism must be a big bird, to take all these and Nullifiers besides, (though we suppose *they* are comprehended under the genus *traitors?*) "under the shelter of its wing."!!!

We will not pretend not to understand what the Editor of the Press means by an "overt act of treason by a State," because this sort of slang is too common with the true *Jackson Republicans* to be misunderstood by any one who has read the *Proclamation*. But we must confess we cannot conceive what is meant by the "essential wrong of permitting treason to be spoken in *the Senate*." Treason spoken!!—TREASON SPOKEN!!! Has it come to this, that treason can be spoken in the United States!! and that a conductor of a public press—called, too, the *People's Press*—should boldly *complain* of the "FORBEARANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN PERMITTING TREASON TO BE SPOKEN IN ITS SENATE"!!!!

We know that treason can be spoken at CONSTANTINOPLE or St. PETERSBURGH, and that a disrespectful word there against the Earthly Ruler would be more serious in its immediate consequences to him who uttered it, than the most shocking blasphemy against the Sovereign of the Universe. But we read, in the Constitution of the United States—not that treason can be *spoken*—but that "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." If treason, however, can be *spoken*, and spoken too *in the Senate*, which, according to Hamilton, Ames, Iredell, Davie, and a host of other Federalists, and all the Democrats, represents the Sovereignty of the States, then indeed it is high time for Senators to look well to their *ears*, at least, during the reign of the present SULTAN.

One word more, and we have done. Will not all Federalists, to whom the above essay shall come, feel themselves under infinite obligations to its kind writer, especially for the last paragraph, in which he seems to regret the unlucky circumstances that *in his opinion* give their party the "best claim to the name of Tory"? He admits that "the term Tory was never applicable to the Federal party," "but, unfortunately, all the monarchists, and all the tories, and all the tory religionists," says he, "both priests and people, are united to the Federal party,"—*ergo*, of course, that party must *be the Federal party*. Admirable logic! According to it, if all sorts of heathen and infidels should unite with *some Christian church*—not the church with them, for there is a wide difference—then it would be right to call that church a society of Heathen or Infidels.

It is said, by some, that *General Jackson* has united with the Federalists. Whether this be true or not, one thing is very certain—he has given more offices to Federalists than all the other Presidents put together have done since the days of the elder Adams; and it is a remarkable fact, that all those who were too honorable to sacrifice their patriotism and independence to his will were soon discarded by him; while the *Tuesday* [illegible]

of Federalists, who were mere tools of the President, have been disowned by the honest portion of their own party. Pray, then, to what denomination does the President belong? Is he a Monarchist, Tory, Tory-Religionist, or what? Probably, being a little touched with all three, he may be considered an *unit sui generis*.—We leave the question to politico-naturalists; and we guess they will be as much puzzled to decide it, as the philosophical society was in determining the genus of Teague O'Regan.

☞ In another article in this paper we have said that the principal difference between the Federalists and Republicans was, that the latter advocated "a greater reservation of rights to the States than the former considered expedient."

It is true that in the Convention which framed the Constitution there were a *few* who were in favor of a Monarchy; they were incredulous of the stability and security of other forms; and this small party ultimately voted with the Federalists: hence the *whole Federal party* have been frequently charged with *monarchical principles*.

Our object is truth—our motto, "Do justice, regardless of consequences."

In attempting to unfold the principles of our Government, and of our Union, which we have proposed to do, we shall endeavor to keep steadily in view the pole-star of our course.

A very general opinion exists that *Alexander Hamilton* was a Monarchist; and being, if not the first, certainly not second, in point of ability, to any one of the Federal party, his sentiments have been considered the index to that party's political tenets.

In order, therefore, at once to do justice to that great man's principles, and to the party to which he belonged, by showing that those principles, though differing in some particulars, as we have stated, from those of the opposite party, were not inconsistent with *Whigism*, we offer the following Letter, written after he had ceased to be a member of the administration:

"New York, September 16, 1803.

"*My Dear Sir:* I will make no apology for my delay in answering your inquiry some time since made, because I could offer none which would satisfy myself. I pray you only to believe that it proceeded from any thing rather than want of respect or regard. I shall now comply with your request.

"The highest toned propositions which I made in the Convention, were for a *President, Senate, and Judges, during good behaviour*; a House of Representatives for three years. Though I would have enlarged the Legislative power of the General Government, yet I never contemplated the abolition of the State Governments. But on the contrary, they were, in some particulars, constituent parts of my plan.

"This plan was, in my conception, comformable with the strict theory of a Government purely Republican; the essential criteria of which are, that the principal organs of the Executive and Legislative Departments be elected by the People, and hold their offices by a responsible and temporary, or defeasible nature.

"A vote was taken on the proposition respecting the Executive. Five States were in favor of it; among the rest Virginia; and though, from the manner of voting by delegations, individuals were not distinguished, it was morally certain, from the known situation of the Virginia members (six in number, two of them, Mason and Randolph, professing popular doctrines,) that Madison must have concurred in the vote of Virginia. Thus, if I sinned against Republicanism, Mr. Madison is not less guilty.

"I may, then, truly say that I never proposed either a President or Senate for life; and that I neither recommended nor meditated the annihilation of the State Governments.

"And I may add, that in the course of the discussions in the Convention, neither the propositions thrown out for debate, nor even those voted for in the earlier stages of deliberation, were considered as evidences of a definite opinion in the proposer or voter. It appeared to be in some sort understood, that, with a view to free investigation, experimental propositions might be made, which were to be received merely as suggestions for consideration. Accordingly, it is a fact, that my final opinion was against an Executive during good behavior, on account of the increased danger to the public tranquillity incident to the election of a Magistrate of his degree of permanency. In the plan of a Constitution which I drew up while the Convention was sitting, and which I communicated to Mr. Madison about the close of it, perhaps a day or two after, the office of President has no longer duration than three years.

"This plan was predicated upon these bases: 1. That the political principles of the people of this country would endure nothing but a Republican Government. 2. That in the actual situation of the country, it was itself right and proper that the republican theory should have a full and fair trial. 3. That, to such a trial, it was essential that the Government should be so constructed as to give it all the energy and stability reconcileable with the principles of that theory.—These were the genuine sentiments of my heart: and upon them I then acted.

"I sincerely hope that it may not hereafter be discovered, that, through want of sufficient attention to the last idea, the experiment of republican government, even in this country, has not been as complete, as satisfactory, and as decisive, as could be wished.

"Very truly, dear sir, your friend and servant,

"A. HAMILTON.

"Timothy Pickering, Esq."

Here it will be seen that Hamilton was in favor of enlarging the *legislative* power of the General Government, but at the same time would have limited, to a greater degree than the Constitution does, the tenure, if not the powers, of the *Executive*; and that he was opposed to the *abolition of the State Governments*.

In the course of the remarks that we intend to make upon the Constitution, we shall show, from other sources, that he was the avowed and able advocate of *State Sovereignty*; and we shall be much mistaken if a candid examination of his expressed sentiments in reference to that subject does not induce others to believe as we do, that, had Hamilton lived to this crisis, he would have been found by the side of Tazewell, Berrien, and other distinguished Federalists advocating the doctrine of State Rights and State Remedies. To draw a contrary inference, merely from the fact that he was in favor of giving more *legislative* power to the General Government, would be an unreasonable deduction, unless it could be shown that he was in favor of abolishing totally the State Governments and State Sovereignty.

But, as we design to recur to this subject in a regular series of numbers, we shall not extend our remarks any further at this time.

WHIGS IN MOTION.

We noticed, some weeks since, that a Convention had been proposed in the Newbern District, for the purpose of nominating some independent Whig to run for Congress in opposition to the present sycophantic representative, Mr. Jesse Speight.

The last Halifax Advocate says:

"A becoming spirit of opposition is every where manifesting itself to those who have sustained the high-handed measures of President Jackson. The People of Hyde County, in the third Congressional District of this State, have held a meeting for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to run for Congress against Dr. Hall, the present representative. General Wilson B. Hodges was designated as a proper person to run for that station."

We are glad to hear of these movements: for, of all the delegates from North Carolina, Speight and Hall have the least political independence. Indeed they both seem to glory in having no will of their own, and in being humble vassals of the "Military Chieftain."

NEW PAPER PROPOSED.

A prospectus has just issued from our press, for the establishment of a newspaper at Raleigh, to be called the "North-Carolina Standard." It is to be conducted by Col. Philo White, formerly Editor of the Carolinian, and lately Navy-Agent of the United States at Valparaiso: it will support the present Administration. In our next we will publish the prospectus at length.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.

The Methodist Christian Sentinel says that a Revival is now going on in Norfolk, surpassing any heretofore known in that place. It extends likewise into the adjacent counties in Virginia, and into those in North Carolina lying contiguous to the former. Indeed, the Sentinel and others of our exchange papers contain accounts of simultaneous and extraordinary religious excitement in various parts of the country.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.

The "Alabama State Intelligencer," and the "State Rights Expositor," both heretofore published at Tuscaloosa, have been united in one, under the double name of the two.

The new paper is now conducted by Mr. A. M. Robinson, formerly senior Editor of the Intelligencer, and Mr. J. G. Davenport, lately junior Editor of the Expositor. Its principles are unchanged: it still advocates, with ability, the doctrine of State Rights.

☞ We learn, by the papers, that there is a human being, by the name of *Gouffe*, who imitates to the life the fantastic tricks and antics of the monkey. At the last accounts, he was amusing the good people of Pittsburg with his feats.

Strange propensity! Monkeys aspire to act like men; while men degrade themselves to the level of monkeys.

"*What nature has denied, fools will pursue,*
"*As Apes are ever walking upon two.*"

☞ *To Correspondents.*—"A Western Carolinian" is informed, that, as the columns of this paper are free for the discussion of all subjects of a public nature, with one exception—viz. religious tenets—we shall of course admit the communications he proposes to make.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

A FAIR IN SALISBURY, BY *THE* FAIR!

Mr. Editor: If you will have the goodness to allow me a corner in your paper, I have no doubt you will receive the thanks of all who feel an interest in the information I design to make public.

I understand that the Ladies attached to the Episcopal Church in our Town contemplate holding A FAIR, on Tuesday evening of Court-week, (the 7th instant,) at the Mansion Hotel, for the purpose of disposing of a great variety of useful and curious articles, the effects of their own industry and taste. The Ladies have incurred a considerable debt, by the purchase of an Organ for their Church, and have now to appeal to the public to enable them, by purchasing liberally at their Fair, to meet their responsibilities.

The Organ, which has been partly paid for by the proceeds of a former Fair, has lately been received and erected in St. Luke's Church. I have had the pleasure to see and *hear* it, and can safely say that its fine and solemn music will add an indescribable charm to the already beautiful and appropriate service of the Episcopal Church.

When I recollect, Mr. Editor, the cause in which these Ladies are exerting themselves, the fact that the exhibition will be made up of articles wrought by their own delicate hands, and the proverbial gallantry and liberality of the Southern people, I cannot allow myself to think, for a moment, that our fair townswomen will be disappointed in their praise-worthy endeavors. M.

Georgetown, (S. C.) September 6.

Severe Storm.—Our ill-fated District has been visited by one of the longest and most destructive Gales recollected by the oldest of our inhabitants. The heat had been for many days previous very oppressive, and the "weather-wise" thought the setting sun of Wednesday offered certain indications of a storm. On that night the wind commenced blowing furiously from about N. E. and continued to blow from that quarter with increasing violence till about 1 o'clock P. M. on Thursday. About that hour it changed to S. S. E. and blew with more destructive wildness and violence than before. Not a wharf could be seen at twelve o'clock, when, in the natural order of things, it should have been nearly low water. In fact, the tide did not fall perceptibly before 1 o'clock. It is said, by one of our most respectable and oldest citizens, to have risen higher than in the gale of 1804. The fatal storm of 1822 was of short duration; and by a sudden change of wind the water was driven back and did not rise near as high here as in 1804—while at north Inlet the tide, impelled by a tornado, rose to unparalled height and destroyed seven dwelling houses, &c., one church, and 37 lives. The storm of 1832, for strength and mischief done while it lasted, certainly claims pre-eminence above any known or recorded to have occurred in this neighborhood; but for duration and loss of every sort except life, this gale of 1834 is unequalled.—We have already said no wharves were to be seen. This cannot be said of any gale since 1804, and then the water was not so high. Far as eye could reach, the fields were covered, and but for the appearance here and there of a tree or cluster of bulrushes, vines, &c., we should not have known that valuable plantations lay under the overwhelming waters. It seemed much as if old Chaos was about to come again.

The damage sustained by the Rice Planters cannot be estimated or even conjectured. That it is great, and very great, is certain. More we cannot at present say; all persons acquainted with the culture of that grain, and the late backward spring, can form as good an idea as any on the spot. The Rice could not have been under water less than twelve hours. The loss in the warehouses has been unprecedently great, the water having covered the lower floors 12 to 15 inches. All the wharves, except those lately repaired, have suffered considerable injury. Many boats from Cheraw, &c., some empty and others partly laden, were here, and saved by the great exertions of the crews and citizens. We feel it a melancholy duty to record the damages sustained by the other shipping. The schr. Comet, (only 14 months old) from N. York, with a great part of her cargo on board, filled and capsized at the wharf. The schr. John Stoney, laden with rough rice, was driven ashore at Mayrant's, on the S. W. side of Winyaw Bay. The sloop Exchange (empty) is in Dr. M. C. Myers' field, and within 150 yards of his house. The brig Frances Ann, from New-York, is high and dry on Cat Island. She was at quarantine, and full of goods for the up-country chiefly. It is much to be feared all these vessels will be lost, though their cargoes will be saved in a damaged state. The general impression is, that $100,000 will not cover the loss and damage sustained by merchants, &c. The loss to planters, we have already said, cannot be estimated.

Our fears for the safety of our Island friends, were happily relieved by the intelligence that they suffered nothing but the loss of some boats. The storm seems to have followed the course of the river and vented its rage on this place. The storm, as usual, was succeeded by a beautiful day—but beautiful as it was, the heat was great, and the atmosphere sluggish and almost *unbreatheable*.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

About the latter end of July last, on a very rainy day, a singular occurrence was experienced in the vicinity of this place, (Jefferson, Ashe Co., N. C.) On the acclivity of a considerable mountain, (a spur of the Phœnix,) about 50 yards from a creek of the same name, which washes the foot of the hill, a discharge of water from the clouds struck the surface of the mountain, and swept every thing in its way to the creek. The whole surface, including large trees and every rock that could be moved, was swept from the solid rock foundation of the mountain, and hurled in a confused mass into the creek below. A few days after the occurrence, the place was visited by some scientific gentlemen, who happened at that time to sojourn here, and they came to the conclusion that it was what naturalists call a "Water Spout," some of which writers on such phenomena describe as *descending* from the clouds to the earth, as well as those familiarly known to seamen *ascending* from the surface of the ocean to the clouds. On hearing the strange story related, the writer of this supposed that the water had issued from the bowels of the mountain, but on a strict examination, no indications are found to strengthen that belief; on the contrary every indication is in favor of the opinion that the water descended from the clouds; in truth there can be no doubt of the fact. The causes that produced such an effect are not unworthy the research of Natural Philosophy.

No contemplative mind can witness the scene now presented at the spot without amazement.—Lofty oaks of two feet in diameter, rocks of perhaps two tons weight, dashed promiscuously from the surface of the hill into the creek below, while the trees left standing, on each side of the tract of the moving mass, show that the water and rubbish passing them rose to the height of from 15 to 20 feet.

It is said by the native mountaineers that such things have several times occurred within the last 30 or 40 years. They call it a "cloud falling," i. e. they say here a "cloud fell," or "here a cloud broke."

A gentleman who passed the scene above mentioned, a few minutes after the occurrence, says that for some distance from the place, he discovered a strong stench of sulphur.—*Farmer's Reporter.*

DEATH BY HYDROPHOBIA.

A case of this dreadful malady occurred in this vicinity a few days since. A person by the name of Reed, a sober, industrious farmer, residing within a mile and a half of this place, was bit by his own dog, some five weeks ago, which sickened and died. As the dog was supposed, by many, not to be mad, no extraordinary means, we understand, were resorted to, to prepare the system against an attack of the disease.

However, on Saturday last, while Mr. Reed was disposing of his marketing, in Philadelphia, the first symptom of his awful condition was made apparent to him, by some person throwing a basin of water over the pavement. Finding himself to be unwell, and his illness increasing, he hurried home with all possible despatch, where the dreadful malady began to reveal itself in its worst form. Paroxysm succeeded paroxysm, with but slight intervals, until about four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, when, after suffering the most excruciating agony for about twenty hours, he expired.

During the intervals of the fits, he became quite collected, took the medicine offered him, and drank it himself. He readily recognized those of his acquaintances in the room—beckoned several to him, offered them his hand, and bade them farewell.

Like all other cases of Hydrophobia, the mere mentioning of water threw him into instant paroxysms, and the pump in the yard, for this reason, could not be used.

Mr. Reed was an upright, temperate, and industrious man, a kind husband, and an indulgent parent—respected alike by his neighbors and acquaintances. He has left behind him, to deplore his sudden departure, a disconsolate wife and several small children.—*Germantown (Penn.) Telegraph.*

CLARK'S CASE.

The examination of William Clark, who has been confined in the jail of Washington county for some weeks, under the name of Peter Dean, charged with the murder of Jacob Hine, in Pleasant Valley, in this county, in 1822, took place under habeas corpus, at the Courthouse, on Monday last, before Hon. John Buchanan, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. A number of very respectable gentlemen, of Harford county, appeared as witnesses in behalf of the accused. It was proved, most clearly and satisfactorily, that the accused was not Peter Dean, but Wm. Clark of Harford county, that he moved to Harford county in his youth, where he had constantly lived for 25 or 30 years, with but few and short intervals, up to the time of his emigration to Ohio, about 18 months ago. Dean, on the contrary, was a native of this county, and was proved to have lived constantly in it up to the time of the murder. Clark's character was clearly established to be that of a peaceable, orderly, honest, industrious, punctual, and well-behaved man. He has a wife and large family in Licking county, Ohio.

Much sympathy was excited in his behalf by the developments of the examination. And, after his discharge, a subscription, amounting to $130, was raised for him, and his passage home free, in the stages, kindly proffered. Dr. J. D. Keedy, upon whose information Clark was arrested, gave him $50. It is due to Dr. Keedy to state, that several gentlemen of Washington county concur with him in the belief that there is a striking resemblance between Clark and Dean.—*Hagerstown (Md.) Torchlight.*

Virginia University.—The session of this institution commenced on Wednesday last, under auspices, says the Charlottesville Advocate, more flattering than at any other period. A much larger number of students had matriculated than was ever before known by the first day. It is confidently believed that the present will be the most brilliant and numerously attended session that the institution has ever witnessed. Students were arriving in every stage, and it is expected there will be from 240 to 300.

Bow Wow.—The Poughkeepsie Telegraph relates that a few evenings since a person who is fond of a dram stepped up to the bar of a public house, and called for a glass of brandy and water. There were two or three persons in the room at the time, one of whom, Mr. Sutton, a ventriloquist of high reputation, was engaged in reading newspapers at the table. The man took up the glass with an evident mark of satisfaction, and was in the act of putting it to his lips, when 'bow-wow-wow' appeared to come from a whiffet dog, as if in the act of biting at his leg. The man kicked and cried "get out" most lustily; in the same moment, in doing which, he set down his glass and looked for the dog. But no dog was to be seen, and this excited his surprise in an especial manner.—However, he shortly concluded to "go ahead" and take his dram, but in the act of a second time tipping it to his lips, "bow-wow-wow" barked the dog, louder than before, and snarled as if in earnest. The man jumped aside, kicked again, and hallooed "get out," evidently alarmed.—He then looked about for the dog, but as none was to be seen, he set down his glass, declaring he would not drink under such circumstances, and walked out.

The Fortitude of a Pig.—The stoicism of a pig is enviable. The manner in which he *receives* the injuries heaped on him, is no proof of it certainly, but his mode of bearing them after they are inflicted is truly his own. No creature on earth can make more noise than he does to prevent himself from being hurt, but that is excellent policy. He seems to know the value of the old proverb, "it is better to prevent than to cure." But when he finds the thing is done, he is silent, and as patient as Job himself. Indeed, if Job had been allotted to bear what a pig bears, we might be permitted to doubt his patience.—The trials of swine are great. Some foreigner with more sprightliness than justice, said that "a pig was the only gentleman in England." If the foreigner stood in the place of one, he would be inclined to alter his opinion.

Women at Home.—I am an old fellow, said Cowper the poet, when writing to a young friend, and I once had my dancing days, as you have now; but I never found that I could learn so much of a woman's real character in the ball-room, as at home with her by the fire side. We are all good when we are pleased, and she's a good woman, who needs not the fiddle to sweeten her.

There is nothing so delightful, says Plato, as the hearing or the speaking of truth. For this reason, there is no conversation so agreeable as that of the man of integrity, who hears without any design to betray, and speaks without any intention to deceive.

THE FAIR.

The Ladies of St. Luke's Church respectfully inform the Citizens of Salisbury, as well as strangers who may be visiting the Town during the session of the Superior Court, that they intend to hold a FAIR, for the sale of a great variety of articles manufactured by them. Among the assortment will be found useful and ornamental articles for both sexes, and a good supply of niceties for those who like the gratification of the palate. The Fair will be held in the assembly-room of the Mansion Hotel, *on Tuesday evening next, the 7th instant*; and will be continued on the evening succeeding, provided the stock is not sold off at the first exhibition.

Salisbury, October 4, 1834.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the MANSION HOTEL, at Salisbury, N.C., are hereby requested to come forward and make payment to my Agent, Mrs. Allemong, on or before the first day of November next. All debts remaining unpaid after that day will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. H. M'DONALD.

October 4, 1834. 5t

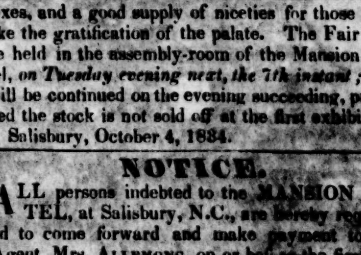
LAND, &c., FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove from this section of country, offers for sale, on reasonable terms, the TRACT OF LAND on which he at present resides, containing 360 Acres. This land lies on the road to Stokes' Ferry, about 7 miles east of Salisbury, and adjoins the lands of P. Casper and M. Peeler. The Improvements on the place consist of a comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, all the necessary out-houses, and a Blacksmith's Shop.

Presuming that those wishing to buy property of this kind would first desire to see it, the subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a more particular description, but would be glad to show the premises to persons wishing to purchase.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS.

Rowan Co., Oct. 4, 1834. tf



ATTENTION,

ROWAN TROOPERS!

YOU are hereby commanded to Parade, in the Town of Salisbury, *on Thursday the 17th day of October next*, at 10 o'clock, for Drill, equipped in the uniform of the Troop.

A punctual attendance is required, as business of importance to the Troop will be transacted on that day.

By order of H. Giles, Captain:

JAMES OWENS, *O. S.*

Salisbury, October 4, 1834. 2

Military Notice.

THE Subscribers to the CAVALRY COMPANY about to be formed in the Town of Salisbury and vicinity, are informed that a meeting of the Members of said Company will take place at the Mansion Hotel *on Thursday next, the 9th instant.*

Salisbury, October 4, 1834.—1

NOTICE.

THE Anniversary of the Iredell County BIBLE Society will be held at Fourth Creek Church, *on the last Thursday in October.* The members of the Society, and those friendly to the institution, are respectfully invited to attend.

JAMES CAMPBELL,

October 4, 1834.—2 Rec. Secretary.

☞ LOOK AT THIS!!

☞ Tickets only Three Dollars! ☜

AND THE

CAPITAL PRIZE $5,000!

FOURTH CLASS

OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA STATE

LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

Terminating-Figure System.

To be Drawn at Greensborough, N.C.,

ON FRIDAY THE 24th OF OCTOBER, 1834.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	5,000	DOLLARS	is	$5,000
1 " of	3,000	DOLLARS	is	3,000
1 " of	2,000	DOLLARS	is	2,000
5 " of	1,000	DOLLARS	is	5,000
10 " of	500	DOLLARS	is	5,000
10 " of	300	DOLLARS	is	3,000
10 " of	200	DOLLARS	is	2,000
20 " of	100	DOLLARS	is	2,000
60 " of	50	DOLLARS	is	3,000
200 " of	30	DOLLARS	is	6,000
200 " of	20	DOLLARS	is	4,000
300 " of	10	DOLLARS	is	3,000
6,000 " of	7	DOLLARS	is	42,000
6,000 " of	4	DOLLARS	is	24,000
6,000 " of	3	DOLLARS	is	18,000
18,818 Prizes,		amounting to		$127,000

MODE OF DRAWING:

This Scheme, formed by the Terminating-Figure System, has 60,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 60,000 inclusive. On the day of drawing, the 60,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of $7 into another: they will be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn.—The Prizes of $7, $4, and $3, are disposed of in the following manner, viz: The 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that the first drawn number terminates with, will be entitled to $7 each, and the 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that the next number drawn from the wheel terminates with, differing in its termination from that of the first, will be entitled to $4 each, and the 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that terminates the next number drawn from the wheel, differing in its termination from the first and second, will be entitled to $3 each.

EXAMPLE:

Suppose 2423 to be the first number drawn from the wheel; it terminating with figure 3, will entitle the 6000 tickets terminating with figure 3 to $7 each. And suppose 32,567 to be the second number drawn from the wheel; then the 6000 tickets terminating with figure 7 will be entitled to $4 each. And suppose 41,530 to be the third number drawn from the wheel; then the 6000 tickets terminating with the figure 0 will be entitled to $3 each.

Every package of 10 tickets will embrace all the terminating figures from 1 to 0—so that the holder of a package of 10 tickets, as put up by the Managers, must draw one of each of the three smallest denominations of prizes, and may draw ten other prizes.

A package of 10 whole tickets will cost	$30 00
And must draw nett	11 99
	$18 00

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes can do so in this way, for $18, get the Managers' Certificate for Ten Whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the tickets may draw over $11 99, that being the amount that the package must draw of necessity—say,

Certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be $18 00

For 10 Half tickets, ... 9 00

For 10 Quarter tickets, ... 4 50

All Prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

☞ All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; and every account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets, . . .	$3 00
Halves, ...	1 50
Quarters, ...	0 75

Stevenson & Points,

Salisbury, Oct. 4, 1834. Managers.

ENGLISH

FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE Winter Session of this School, taught by the Subscriber and his Lady, with Divine Providence permitting, commences on the *first Monday in November next.*

The session will be of five months, and the terms of Tuition, per session, as follows:

For Reading, Writing, Spelling, and Arithmetic, with plain sewing and marking $4 00

For the above, with English Grammar, Parsing, Dictation, Composition, Geography, History, and needle-work 5 00

For ditto, with Natural, Moral, and Intellectual Philosophy—Astronomy, with use of the Globes—Rhetoric, Logic, Chemistry, the French Language, Drawing, and Painting 10 00

All accounts must be closed at the end of each session.

Boarding can be had in the neighborhood, in most respectable families, at $1 25 per week.

☞ The house of the Subscriber is situated by Bethany Church, 6½ miles from Statesville, on the road leading to Rockford.

STEPHEN PRONTIS.

Iredell County, Sept. 27, 1834. 4t

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of CADE & CRAIGE, was dissolved on the first day of September, by mutual consent. Those indebted to the concern, will make payment to Burton Craige, who is duly authorized to receipt for the same; and all persons having demands, are requested to present them to him for settlement.

JOHN A. CADE,
BURTON CRAIGE.

Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1834. tf

☞ The Notes and Accounts of the late Firm of Cade & Craige have been placed, in my absence, in the hands of W. Munroe, for collection. All persons wishing to save cost, will do well to pay him immediately. B. CRAIGE.

September 27, 1834. 3t

The Old Establishment!!

Philip F. Meroney, *Tailor*,

Respectfully announces to his Customers and the Public in general, that he

STILL CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE
Tailoring Business,
AT HIS OLD STAND,
In the Village of Mocksville,

Where he will, at all times, be ready to attend to any work entrusted to him, and to finish it off with Neatness, Durability, & Despatch.

☞ Having made arrangements to receive, quarterly, from Philadelphia, the most fashionable styles of clothing in that city, he feels warranted in saying, that, for neatness of fit, and faithfulness of execution, his work shall NOT be surpassed by ANY done in this part of the Southern country.

He hopes, by assiduous attention, and by doing good work, to receive a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally extended to him by an enlightened and generous public, and for which he returns his grateful acknowledgments.

☞ Garments of every description will be CUT OUT for those who have their clothes made up by others, at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner.

F. F. M. is Agent for Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, inventor of the Patent Protractor System of Cutting, and will teach the art in the most faithful manner to all who may make application.

☞ One or Two good Workmen will receive constant employment and good wages.

Mocksville, Sept. 27, 1834. 3t

Fashionable and Durable!!

The Subscribers, having entered into Copartnership,
In the Tailoring Business,
AT MOCKSVILLE,

Respectfully solicit the patronage of the Citizens of the Village, and of the adjacent country.

They receive regularly, from the North, the latest Fashions, and can assure the public that all work committed to them will be executed in the Neatest, most Fashionable, and most Durable manner.

☞ They will also CUT OUT for those who wish to have clothes made by other hands.

They hope that, by strict attention and punctuality, and by a disposition to accommodate, they will be considered worthy of a liberal patronage from an enlightened public.

RYAN & OZMENT.

Mocksville, Sept. 27, 1834. 3t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Tract of LAND, containing **845 Acres,** lying in Lincoln County, on the Catawba River, about 8 miles below Beattie's Ford.

This Land is of an excellent quality, well adapted to Cotton and all kinds of Grain. A considerable portion of it is low-ground and meadow.

The Improvements, consisting of a Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, are new and convenient.

☞ The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and can be ascertained by addressing the subscriber, at Beattie's Ford, or the Catawba Springs Post-Office. JAMES CONNOR

September 6, 1834. tf

Fever & Ague.

BY THE GENUINE
Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
THE FEVER & AGUE HAS BEEN CURED IN
20,000 CASES

Within the three years that it has been in use—and the patients restored to health, vigor, and comfort, as they are ready and anxious to testify.

☞ The genuine Mixture can be had at the Store of JOHN MURPHY, in Salisbury, N. C.

JOHN R. ROWAND.

September 27, 1834. 3m

ARKANSAW LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber is about to move to Batesville, in Arkansaw Territory, and will attend to making purchases, selling land, and paying taxes, for non-residents. There are many tracts of Military Bounty Lands, which, if not attended to, will be sold for taxes, and lost.

Letters (post-paid) addressed to the Subscriber, at Batesville, Arkansaw, will be promptly attended to. DAVID REINHARDT,

Late of Lincolnton, N.C.

September 27, 1834. 6m*

NOTICE.

THE Citizens of Rowan County, residing on the Northeast side of the Yadkin River, will present a Memorial to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, praying to be annexed to the County of Davidson.

September 27, 1834.—3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons having occasion to write to the subscriber, Sheriff of Lincoln County, are requested to direct to "*Mountain Creek Post-Office, Lincoln County.*"—And all who write on their own business will please to PAY THE POSTAGE.

THOMAS WARD.

Lincoln Co., Sept. 20, 1834. 4t*

Handbills, Circulars, Cards, &c.
Neatly Printed at this Office.

Valuable Lands, Houses, &c.
IN THE MARKET.

THE Subscriber, having determined on moving to the West during the ensuing fall or winter, wishes to sell

THE TRACT OF LAND

on which he now resides, four miles west of Salisbury, on the Beattie's Ford road, containing

455 Acres,

40 or 50 acres of which are freshly cleared. There is on the premises an excellent DWELLING-HOUSE, together with all the necessary out-buildings—new Cribs, Stables, &c. The place is an excellent stand for a House of Entertainment.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Another Tract of Land,

Lying on both sides of Grant's Creek, six miles southwest of Salisbury,

Containing 507 Acres.

From 150 to 200 Acres are cleared, about 20 of which is excellent Meadow in good order. There is a good DWELLING-HOUSE on the land, a Barn, and other out-houses. Terms will be made accommodating to any one wishing to purchase.

☞ Any one desiring to see the Property, will please call on the Subscriber, living four miles from Salisbury, on the road to Beattie's Ford.

There will also be Sold, at public auction,

On Tuesday, the 21st day of October,
ON THE ABOVE PREMISES,

A quantity of HAY, FODDER, &c.;
GRAIN of all kinds; STOCK of all kinds;
All my Plantation Utensils;

Together with various other articles, too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale. MATTHEW B. LOCKE.

☞ N.B. Should the above tracts of Land not be disposed of before the 21st day of October, they *will also be sold on that day, to the highest bidder.* M. B. LOCKE.

September 6, 1834. tds

☞ NOTICE.

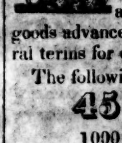
THE Subscribers having gone to considerable expense this Summer, in building Warehouses for the reception of Produce and Merchandise of every description, (and, we think, perfectly secure from the risk of fire,) would respectfully invite Planters and Country Merchants, who wish to store Cotton for a better market, to call on them.

They will also forward all kinds of Produce to New York, Charleston, or any part of Europe—and will make liberal advances on Cotton left under their charge, in either cash or goods. Strict attention will be paid to the interest of those who may entrust them with their property. We think it unnecessary to give any references, as the senior partner has been doing business in Cheraw for a number of years.

A. & R. MAC KENZIE.

Front Street, Cheraw, S. C.
August 18, 1834.

N. B.—We expect daily, from New York and Charleston, a large Stock of



Groceries,

selected with great care, and purchased before goods advanced. The Goods will be sold on liberal terms for cash or produce.

The following comprise a part of their Stock:

45 Hhds. SUGAR;
200 bags COFFEE;
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar;
300 pieces COTTON BAGGING;
300 coils BALE ROPE;
1000 lbs. SEINE TWINE;
18 tons Swedes and English IRON;
1000 sacks SALT.
Also——TEAS of every kind.

Sept. 6, 1834.—6t A. & R. McK.

Beeves Wanted!

THE Subscriber, intending to carry on a regular business at **BUTCHERING,** in the Town of Salisbury, wishes to buy a number of good Beeves, for which the highest prices will be given, in cash.

☞ His Customers are notified that he will be ready to supply them with GOOD BEEF on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, of each week, for the rest of the season, at the usual rates.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, June 23, 1834. tf

Lincoln Cotton Factory.

THE Subscriber, intending to leave North Carolina, offers for sale his interest in this valuable establishment. He has concluded to divide his interest into Shares of $100, and has appointed JOHN BEARD, Jr. Esqr., his agent at Salisbury for receiving Subscriptions. Information in regard to the Factory, will be furnished on application to the subscriber at Lincolnton, or, as to the terms of Subscription, by Mr. Beard at Salisbury

JAMES BIVINGS.

Lincolnton, June 28, 1834. tf

BECKWITH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which **can be had at this Office**—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that *he* has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber, having determined on moving to the South next winter, offers for sale THE PLANTATION on which he lives, 18 miles west of Salisbury, on the waters of Back Creek.

There are **460 ACRES** in the tract, about one-half of which is cleared, chiefly fresh, including 25 acres of good meadow.

There is, on the premises, a comfortable Dwelling House, with good cribs, stables, barn, and other out-houses, new and in good repair.

The water is excellent, the situation healthy, and the neighborhood agreeable.

☞ The terms will be made easy to any person wishing to buy, and can be known by calling on the Subscriber, or by directing a letter to him at Houston's Post Office, Rowan County.

SAMUEL JETER.

August 30, 1834. 9t

TO JOURNEYMEN.

THE Subscriber is anxious to employ a first-rate workman at the Boot and Shoe making business. He will give liberal wages to one who can come well recommended for steady habits and good work: none others need apply.

JOSEPH WELSH.

Mocksville, Sept. 13, 1834.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Southern Christian Herald.

THIS paper is published weekly, in the town of Columbia, (S. C.) Its great and leading object is to promote, defend, and sustain, the Christian Religion.—It shall conform, in its principles, to the Doctrines, Church Order, and Ecclesiastical Policy, of the Presbyterian Church—particularly regarding the interests of the Church in the Southern States. It shall inculcate the high and holy standard of Christian Morality.

In order to render it as extensively useful as possible, consistent with its main design, it shall appropriate a portion of its columns to Literary, Scientific, and Political subjects—but without entering into the party discussions of the day.

In general, its object is to do good to all men, by improving the mind and the heart; advancing the best interests of society, and promoting the glory of God.

TERMS.—The Christian Herald is published on an imperial sheet, at $3 per annum, payable in advance, or $3 50 if not paid before the end of the year.

Columbia, Sept. 20, 1834.—3t

Proposals for Publishing,
In the Town of Morganton, N. C.,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
TO BE DEVOTED TO
Politics, Morality, Literature, and General Intelligence,
UNDER THE TITLE OF
THE MOUNTAIN WHIG.

As the first inquiry, upon a proposal of this kind, generally is, "What will be the political character of the paper?" the Subscriber will give an answer without the least reserve:

Born and educated in Virginia, his earliest as well as his maturest feelings and convictions are decidedly in favor of those political principles cherished by his distinguished fellow-citizens who have presided over the destinies of this great Republic.

He believes that the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions and Reports of 1798 and 1799, which were drawn up by those great statesmen and patriots Madison and Jefferson, contain a true exposition of the rights of the States and of the relative powers of the General and State Government.

He thinks that the surest way to avoid collisions would be by adhering to a *literal* construction of the Constitution, and by abstaining from the exercise of any power, whether it be by the General Government or by the States, that is not clearly delegated to the former, or evidently reserved to the latter. The constructive power, as it is called, is more to be dreaded than open force, because its encroachments are so silent and gradual as to excite little or no apprehension, while at the same time they are undermining the very foundations of our system.

He thinks that nothing can justify an infraction of the Constitution. One slight breach will open the way for another, and that for a third, until every restriction loses its original strength, and we become habituated to encroachments. On this subject, as on many others, the admonitions of the great and good Washington are judicious and salutary.—"Precedents," said he, in his Farewell Address, "are dangerous things; *let every violation of the Constitution be reprehended.* If defective, let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled upon while it has an existence."

The Subscriber has witnessed, with painful anxiety, the abuse of precedents, which have been made to fritter away the Constitution, until, in practice at least, it is scarcely like the same instrument that came from the hands of the Convention which formed it. The practice of implying power must cease, or our noble form of Government will soon be radically and perhaps irrevocably changed.

At present, the danger from this source is much more threatening than it has ever been at any former period, because those in power, who resort to precedent and construction, unfortunately possess, or have possessed, so much popularity, that their aggressions are overlooked by a generous People, and who, instead of repaying the confidence of their constituents by scrupulous fidelity to their trusts, seem forgetful of every thing but the gratification of their unhallowed ambition or their inordinate passions.

Enough has been said to indicate what will be the complexion of "The Mountain Whig" in regard to general politics.

As to State concerns, it will advocate a speedy alteration of the Constitution, a liberal system of Internal Improvement, an enlightened course of Agriculture, and every thing else calculated to advance the prosperity and honor of the Editor's adopted State.

A due proportion of the paper will be devoted to Religious, Moral, Literary, and other useful subjects, together with the passing News of the Day, both domestic and foreign; and its columns shall always be ornamented with extracts from the Light Literature of the age, and such efforts of the Poet's and the Wit's imaginative powers, as will afford to its patrons that "Variety" which is "the very spice of life." Nothing will be rejected which is calculated to improve the understanding or the heart, while every thing of an opposite tendency shall be excluded from its columns.

TERMS, &c.

1. The first No. of "The Mountain Whig" will be issued as soon as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the making of the necessary arrangements for that purpose; and the undersigned would appeal to the friends of the proposed undertaking to enrol their names at an early day.

2. It will be printed once a week, upon a sheet of medium size, with new type and on good paper, at Two Dollars per year, payable on the receipt of the first number.

3. Responsible persons who will take the trouble to act as Agents, in procuring subscribers, &c., will be allowed 10 per cent. upon their transactions.

Aug. 9, 1834. R. H. MADRA.

Cheap Beef, and Good!

The Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public in general, that they have **commenced** the **Butchering Business,** and will hereafter be prepared, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY morning, to furnish to their customers and all others who are fond of the article, BEEF of the very best description, not surpassed by any in the State for the qualities that render it so delightful an article of food.—They respectfully solicit a trial of their meat, feeling satisfied that their assertion will prove correct, and be the means of securing to them a good share of public patronage. They will sell on the most reasonable terms that can be afforded.

P. SHAVER & CO.

Salisbury, July 19, 1834. tf

Coach and Carriage Making, &c.,
In Salisbury, by J. W. Rainey.

☞ His Shop is on the Main-Street, between the Mansion Hotel and the Western Carolinian printing-office, where he intends to keep on hand, for sale cheap,

Every description of Vehicles,

From a Stage-Coach down to a Wheel-Barrow.

☞ REPAIRING will also at all times be attended to, and executed in a very superior manner, at the shortest possible notice.

Charges moderate, and terms made easy.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1834.—1y

Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT-HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF
LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

Spring & Summer Fashions
FOR 1834.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

☞ **REMOVAL.—Benjamin Fraley,** TAILOR, informs his customers and the public in general, that he has *Removed his Shop* to the house adjoining the store of Mr. Wm. Murphy, at the east corner of the Courthouse, in the office of Mr. Matthieu, on the Main Street—where he is prepared to do every description of work in the line of his business, in a style superior to any done in this section of country, on as reasonable terms as any, and on short notice.

B. F. regularly receives, from the Northern Cities, the Reports of the Fashions as they vary; and, as he has constantly in his employ a number of workmen who are first-rate, he is enabled to assure the public that all work done by him will be both fashionable and durable.—Garments made by his workmen *will in all cases be warranted to fit the customer.*

Cutting-Out, for persons who have their work made up elsewhere, will be punctually attended to. Orders from a distance thankfully received, both for cutting out and making up work.

☞ Produce received in part pay for work.

To Tailors.—B. F. respectfully informs the Craft, that he is Agent for the Inventor of the Patent Mode of Cutting, which is now almost universally used at the North, and that he will give instruction to any one who may desire to be more perfect in that branch of the art, for a reasonable compensation.

Salisbury, 1-34.—1y B. FRALEY.

State of North Carolina:
DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions,
AUGUST TERM, 1834.

Esther Thomason,
vs.
Heirs at Law of Francis Williams, dec. } Sci. fa.

IN this case, it appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that Theophilus Williams, Alexander Williams, Thomas Williams, David Williams, William Grigs and Cupa his wife, and George Waggoner and his wife Alla, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for six weeks successively, for the said Theophilus Williams, Alexander Williams, Thomas Williams, David Williams, William Grigs and Cupa his wife, and George Waggoner and Alla his wife, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Courthouse in Lexington, on the second Monday in November next—then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the plaintiff in this case shall not have judgment for the amount of her debt against the real estate of the said Francis Williams, dec., which has come to their hands by descent.

Attest: SAM'L GAITHER, C.C.C.
By D. MOCK, D.C.

September 13, 1834. 6t

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ISSUED WEEKLY.....BY.....JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The "WESTERN CAROLINIAN" is published every Monday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shall have the paper during the continuance of their subscription, without charge.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentlemen, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

Valuable Real Property,
IN LINCOLN COUNTY,
FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, intending to remove to Alabama, OFFERS FOR SALE,

His Residence in Lincoln County,

Including, in one body, about

One Thousand Acres

Of Real Good Farming Land,

On which is a fine *Brick Building,* constructed of the best materials, in fine taste, and good workmanship.—Also, all convenient Out-Houses, COTTON AND THRESHING MACHINES, Barns, Stables, &c.

—ALSO—

Another Tract of Land,

Lying on both sides of Dutchman's Creek, containing about

Eight Hundred Acres,

ALL FIRST RATE FOR ANY PURPOSES.

☞ The above Property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years.

In my absence, application may be made to my brother, J. Forney.

DANIEL M. FORNEY.

Lincoln Co., May 17, 1834. tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent.

He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, May 24, 1834. tf

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY....October 1.

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon,	12½ a 15	Molasses,	57 a 60
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Nails,	8 a 10
peach,	45 a 50	Oats,	25 a 30
Butter,	10 a 12½	Rye,	75
Cotton, in seed,	2½	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
clean,	10	loaf,	12½ a 25
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Salt,	112 a 125
Corn,	40 a 50	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	30 a 33	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour, (scarce)	550 a 600	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	45 a 50

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 12½

AT FAYETTEVILLE...September 10.

Bacon,	12 a 12½	Iron,	4½ a 5½
Brandy, peach,	55 a 60	Molasses,	32 a 33
apple,	28 a 33	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Beeswax,	17 a 18	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 10
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	lump,	14
Cotton,	11 a 12½	loaf,	16 a 18
Corn,	90 a 95	Salt,	55 a 65
Flaxseed,	110 a 120	Wheat,	90 a 100
Flour,	500 a 550	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Feathers,	33 a 35	Wool,	13 a 14

AT CHERAW, (S. C.)...September 25.

Bacon,	12½ a 15	Meal, (scarce,)	87 a 100
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Molasses,	40 a 50
Butter,	15 a 20	Nails,	7½ a 8½
Coffee,	14 a 18	Oats, (scarce,)	50
Cotton, new,	13½ a 14½	Rice,	450 a 500
Corn,	75 a 87	Salt, in sacks,	300
Feathers,	32 a 35	bushel,	75
Flaxseed,	100 a 125	Sugar, prime,	9 a 12½
Flour, super.,	550 a 650	common,	9 a 10
fine,	650 a	loaf & lump,	15 a 18
Iron,	5 a 6	Tallow, (scarce)	10 a 12
Lard,	10 a 12½	Teas,	125 a 150
Mackerel,	650 a 900	Wheat,	100 a 000

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)...September 12.

Bacon,	11 a 12½	Lard,	10 a 12½
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	45 a 50
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	500 a 700
Beeswax,	12½ a 15	Salt, in sacks,	250 a 3
Butter,	18 a 27	bushel,	75
Coffee,	12 a 18	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
Corn,	60 a 100	loaf & lump,	16 a 22
Cotton,	10 a 15	Tallow,	10 a 12
Flour,	750 a 800	Teas,	1 a 150
Iron,	4 a 5½	Whiskey,	40 a 50

AT CAMDEN, (S. C.)...September 6.

Bacon,	12 a 12	Flour, (N. Caro.)	000 a 000
Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	(Cam. mills)	900 a 000
apple,	35 a 40	Iron,	00 a 00
Beeswax,	12 a 15	Lard,	12 a 15
Cotton,	10 a 13½	Tallow,	10 a 12
Corn,	100 a 125	Whiskey,	40 a 50
Feathers,	30 a 35	Wheat, new,	100 a 120